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DPRK Renews Its Call for Non-Aligned Resistance to US, S-S Cooperation For Collective Self-Reliance

(See Related Articles on Pp 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7)

The DPRK Government of President Kim Il Sung renewed its call for non-aligned resistance to the American interventionist war manoeuvrings, for south-south horizontal cooperation for collective self-reliance and stressed the importance of independence for the non-aligned countries.

The call was made as a sort of position paper on a series of critical issues confronting the 7th Summit of Non-Aligned Countries, New Delhi, India, from Mar. 1 to 11.

President Kim Il Sung gave answers on Nov. 5 last to questions raised by the Yogoslav Tanjug News Agency, which were on Feb. 15 printed by Yugoslav papers including Borba. The Korean original text of the presidential answers was carried by Rodong Sinmun and other Korean dailies on Feb. 18. (See Page 2–3)

His answers mostly dealt with the issues relating to the non-aligned movement and gave a clear summary of the DPRK Government's stand and views on them.

An allround analysis of the international situation with stress on the non-aligned movement was set forth in a lengthy report as broadcast by the Korean Central News Agency on a Feb. 18–19 joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee, which was chaired by President Kim Il Sung. (See Page 3–6)

At the joint meeting of the Party and the Government, President Kim Il Sung made a comprehensive in-depth review of the present situation and conditions of the non-aligned movement and delivered his speech on the issues of principle to be solved in developing the movement.

The presidential answers to the Tanjug questions and the Party-Government joint meeting, both discussing the state of the NAM, spotlight the concern with the DPRK views the movement.

Apparently, the Korean analysis of the NAM situation, given in detail, may be interpreted as a bid to provide theoretical basis for the successful 7th Non-Aligned Summit and bring the NAM back on its origianl right track of independence.

Similar Party-Government meetings were convened to carry out intensive and extensive discussions on the issues of principle arising in the NAM prior to the previous non-aligned summits.

The presidential answers to the Tanjug question were assured extensive coverage throughout the non-aligned countries and other Third World countires as the Yugoslav news agency is a leading news service with a worldwide network, an important outlet to the world of non-aligned information.

It is quite unusual that the DPRK leader should have discussed the NAM issue alone in his answers to questions put by a foreign news agency.

The Korean leader gave answers to questions raised by the same Yugoslav news agency on December 18, 1981, which were reproduced in the PK, Jan. 30, 1982.

President Kim Il Sung gave his own perception of the situation in and out of Korea to the Asahi Shimbun, a most prestigious Japanese daily on Dec. 3, 1982, which were carried by the Japanese paper on Jan. 1, 1983. (See PK, Jan. 15)

The last Asahi answers and the latest Tanjug answers were given to the questions raised in writing by the two news media.

In answering the Tanjug questions, the DPRK leader referred to what he called "a complicated international situation" against which the 7th Non-Aligned Summit is being convened.

Citing the hectic nuclear arms buildup by the Americans, President Kim Il Sung stated that the world today is faced with a growing

(Continued on page 7)

World Leaders Support Pyongyang's Self-Defensive Measure

A number of heads of state and prime ministers have recently expressed their support to the DPRK's self-defensive step to put the nation on a semi-war alert and to the negotiated settlement of Korea's reunification question.

Their support was expressed in talks with DPRK ambassadors and delegations to their countries.

● ***Kenneth David Kaunda, President of Zambia,*** met Korean Ambassador to that country Chae Hwa Sop on Feb. 3.

Noting that the entire Korean people were compelled to rise up in a struggle in face of the enemy's war exercises, the Zambian President stressed: We fully support the stand of Korea in every respect and call for peaceful reunification of Korea. We are convinced that Korea will certainly be reunified.

● On Feb. 5, ***Didier Ratsiraka, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar,*** in his talks with Korean Ambassador Kim In Ho, said that the Malagasy people will, as in the past, so in the future, too, advance together with the Korean people and support them by all means, if the United States start a new war of aggression in Korea.

● ***Victor Saude Maria, Prime Minister of Guinea-Bissau,*** on Feb. 8 met Korean Ambassador Sim Jae Du. The Prime Minister said: The party and government of Guinea-Bissau fully support all the measures taken by President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The proclamation of a semi-war state in Korea was a legitimate self-defensive measure to counter the threat of war by the imperialists.

We will always stand firm on the side of the DPRK President and the Korean people, said the Prime Minister.

● ***Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema*** on Feb. 9 met Korean Ambassador Kim Hyang San.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, the Togolese President stressed that his Government firmly supported at all times the stand of the DPRK alone.

● On the same day, Pak Yong Se, DPRK Ambassador to Venezuela, presented his credentials to ***Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins.***

Hoping for an early realization of the Korean people's desire for national reunification, the Venezuelan President expressed support to their cause of national reunification.

● ***Joao Bernardo Vieira, President of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau,*** met Korean Ambassador to his country Sim Jae Du on Feb. 10.

Noting that the Korean situation has been rendered extremely tense owing to the war exercises of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Guinea-Bissau President vehemently denounced the war moves of the U.S. imperialists and actively supported the proclamation of a semi-war state and the legitimate measures taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government to cope with the danger of war.

Standing firm on the side of the fighting people of Korea, we will not spare political and moral support and encouragement but will fight shoulder to shoulder with them if necessary, and our stand is firm, he stated.

● ***Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana*** met the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK led by vice-Minister Kim Jae Bong on Feb. 10.

The Zimbabwean Government and people unconditionally and actively support President Kim Il Sung's proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and resolutely oppose any outside interference, he declared.

He stated that they would invariably support the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and always stand firm on their sides.

● ***Seychellois President France Albert Rene*** on Feb. 11 met DPRK Ambassador Chong Ham Ho to his country.

He denounced the imperialists and their stooges for their moves aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Seychelles always hopes that peace will be preserved in Korea and she be reunified peacefully, he said.

● ***Oumarous Mamane, Prime Minister of the Republic of Niger,*** on Feb. 12, met Korean Ambassador to his country Pak Gyong Yol.

Stressing that Korea must be reunified independently and peacefully, he said: Despite the provocative acts of the enemy, the Korean people will certainly win as the great leader is wisely leading the entire Korean people to the struggle for national reunification.

● On Feb. 13, ***Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure*** met the Foreign Ministry delegation led by Chong Tae Hwan on a visit to his country.

The Guinean President voiced full support to the Korean people's just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

● ***Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius,*** met the delegation of the Foreign Ministry led by vice-Minister Kim Jae Bong, according to a KCNA dispatch dated Feb. 14.

Noting that he is worried about the division of Korea, the Prime Minister said: The reunification of Korea should be realized independently, peacefully and without any foreign interference.

● ***Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe*** on Feb. 16 met the vice-Minister Kim Jae Bong, a head of the Foreign Ministry delegation.

The Prime Minister said that the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance is laying a big stumbling block in the way of Korea's reunification.

After expressing full support to and solidarity with the policy of national reunification advanced by *President Kim Il Sung*, he declared that the stand of the Zimbabwen people for the reunification of Korea is consistent and they would always stand together with the Korean people on the anti-imperialist common front.

● On Feb. 15, ***Thomas Sankara, Prime Minister of Upper Volta,*** met with Kim Ryong Yong, Korean Ambassador to Upper Volta.

He declared that Upper Volta would further strengthen and develop its friendly cooperative relations with Korea through mutual supprot in the common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

Chinese Foreign Minister Demands U.S. Withdrawal

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xuequian on Feb. 19 said the United States should withdraw its troops from south Korea to realize Korea's peaceful reunification.

"The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has all along held that Korea should be reunified independently and peacefully without foreign interference.

"The Chinese Government supports this just goal. We hold that the United States should withdraw its troops from south Korea and stop meddling in the internal affairs of Korea so that Korea may be peacefully reunified through dialogue between north and south," said the Chinese Foreign Minister.

His statement came in talks with Nikaido Susumu, secretary-general of the Liberal Democratic Party and a special envoy of Japanese prime minister Nakasone Yasuhiro.

Nikaido, who arrived in the Chinese capital of Beijing on Feb. 18, met Premier Zhao Ziyang and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian separately at the Great Hall of the People on Feb. 19 evening.

The Chinese Foreign Minister said, "The Chinese Governemnt expresses the hope that the Japanese government will make efforts to take concrete actions in favor of security on the Korean Peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

Foreign Minister Wu also criticized Japan's policy of extending $4 billion in assistance to south Korea, calling it not beneficial to peace on the Korean Peninsula.

He was quoted as saying that the Japanese assistance to south Korea in the latter's current five-year economic and social development plan and the joint communique issued on the occasion of Nakasone's trip to Seoul in January were not beneficial to the peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula.

Answers to News Agency Tanjug:

President Kim Il Sung Urges 7th NAM Summit to Effectively Avert World War

"Borba" and other Yugoslav papers on February 15 carried answers, given by President Kim Il Sung on November 5, 1982, to questions raised by the Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug. Rodong Sinmun and all other papers here on Feb. 18 print the answers. Follows the full text of the answers: (Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

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I have received written questions raised by the Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Tanjug for requesting an interview with me in writing in order to get worldwide news coverage of my views on the non-aligned movement, as the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries is approaching.

The Tanjug has asked me a number of questions concerning the present international situation and the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement. I am going to answer them on the whole for convenience.

As is known, the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries is to be convened in the Indian capital city of New Delhi in March next year.

India is one of the initiators of the non-aligned movement, and she has contributed greatly to expanding and developing this movement. At present, the people of non-aligned countries and other progressive people in the world are warmly welcoming the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in New Delhi and are expressing great expectations and interest in the conference.

Volatile Int'l Situation

The conference is to be convened in a very complicated international situation.

Today, scared at the intensified revolutionary struggle of the world's people for independence against imperialism, imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain their domination and regain their lost position.

U.S. imperialists have thrown away even the signboards of "peace" and "relaxation of tension" put up in the past to hoodwink the world's people, and are openly clamouring for the so-called "policy of strength" and "nuclear war"; they are increasing their armaments on a large scale and actively stepping up the production and deployment of nuclear weapons and incessantly carrying out manoeuvres for aggression and war all over the world.

Owing to the aggressive imperialist activities, the flames of war flare up quite often in different parts of the world and there is an increasing danger of universal peace and security being destroyed and a new global war breaking out.

The imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war are assuming a more dangerous nature in Asia. U.S. imperialists who persist in the ambition of world supremacy, attach great importance to Asia in implementing their aggressive global strategy and are reinforcing their armed forces of aggression full scale in this part of the world. They have largely increased their military bases of aggression and kept strengthening their armed forces stationed there, while at the same time organizing "armed forces for quick deployment" which, in case of "emergency", can be thrown quickly into major zones of natural resources and places of strategic importance in the vicinity of the Arabian Gulf, Indian Ocean and else where in Asia.

U.S. imperialists are working more overtly to unleash a new war particularly in Korea. Of late, U.S. imperialist war maniacs bluntly declare that the area on and around the Korean Peninsula is most important especially in attaining the immediate objective of America's war strategy, and they are introducing into south Korea a huge amount of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and are egging the military fascists of south Korea on to conduct clamorous war exercises against the northern half of our Republic almost every day.

In our country today the activities of U.S. imperialism and the military fascists of south Korea are causing a dangerous situation in which war may break out at any moment. Should war break out in Korea, it may easily spread into another world war and destroy universal peace and security and bring a terrible disaster to the world's people.

We are sure that in the light of the strained international situation, the New Delhi Conference will take effective measures against the activities of aggression and war by U.S. and other imperialists, so as to make a great contribution to preventing the outbreak of another global war and preserving and consolidating world peace and security.

The Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries is being held at a crucial moment when the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement is posing as a matter of pressing urgency.

Commitment to NAM Principles

The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement for *chajusong* against all forms of domination and subjugation; it is a mighty revolutionary force of our age, which stands in confrontation with the imperialist forces of reaction.

Today the non-aligned movement is dealing heavy blows at imperialists in their manoeuvres of aggression and war, driving them down to decline and fall, and powerfully inspiring the progressive people of the world in their struggle for national independence and social progress. This movement is having an ever-increasing influence on international developments and on the process of the revolutionary change in the world.

I consider that the non-aligned movement is fully capable of overcoming the present difficulty in its advancement and pushing forward human history in keeping with the aspiration and demand of the world's progressive people for independence.

The question of principle on how all member countries of the non-aligned movement work to strengthen and develop this movement. They must strive to this end so that the non-alignment will admirably fulfil its heavy responsibilities to the times and humanity.

In order to strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement, all its member countries must strictly adhere to the idea and fundamental principles of the movement.

Maintaining *chajusong* is the fundamental principle of non-alignment. Only when every non-aligned country maintains *chajusong*, can the non-aligned movement consolidate its strength as a whole, preserve its own characteristics and realize the noble idea of independence against imperialism. If they lose *chajusong*, non-aligned countries would be unable to avoid being subjugated by other countries, and the movement would cease the non-aligned movement to degenerate.

Non-aligned countries should staunchly defend *chajusong* and thoroughly embody it in all activities. They must reject all sorts of foreign interference and refuse to follow any dominationist forces. They should also respect *chajusong* of other countries and refrain from meddling in the internal affairs of others or encroaching upon their interests.

Non-aligned countries must contribute actively to making the whole world independent by adhering to *chajusong*.

Making the whole world independent is the only way to prevent a new global war, maintain a durable world peace and pave a broad avenue on which all countries and nations can build an independent and prosperous new society and completely realize *chajusong* for the masses.

To struggle for the independence of the whole world is the sacred task of all non-aligned countries. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will join other non-aligned countries in a vigorous struggle to speedily realize independence throughout the world under the unfurled banner of *chajusong*.

An important problem in strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement at the present period is to achieve its unity and solidarity.

Only by bringing about unity and solidarity can the non-aligned movement turn into an invincible independent force against imperialism and endure all hardships and trials and win the cause of anti-imperialism and *chajusong*. Achieving the unity and solidarity of this movement poses as a more important question because of the present situation where imperialists are working craftily to split and alienate newly-emerging countries.

Today imperialists are persistently manoeuvring to divide and alienate newly-emerging countries to wreck the non-aligned movement. As a consequence, one dispute arises after another between these countries and they expand into open armed conflicts in some areas. The non-aligned movement cannot grow in strength unless imperialists manoeuvres for division and alienation are frustrated.

Non-aligned countries must counter these manoeuvres with the strategy of unity. They must not be taken in by the crafty imperialist manoeuvres and antagonize or quarrel with each other, but must categorically smash the divisive and estranging moves with coordinated action.

Non-aligned countries should refrain from resorting to force of arms against each other or leading their differences and disputes to military conflicts. These differences and disputes must, under any circumstances, be settled through negotiation between the parties concerned on the principle of unity, to conform with their national interests and the general interests of the non-aligned movement. No outside forces must be allowed to meddle in this. If they meddle in the disputes between newly-emerging countries and support or oppose either of two sides, the disputes will be aggravated. Non-aligned countries should abstain from supporting or opposing any one side in the dispute between newly-emerging nations and take a fair position and give positive help to the parties concerned so that they will settle the dispute through negotiation.

Non-aligned countries should unite firmly and wage a vigorous joint struggle to realize the lofty objective and idea of the non-aligned movement.

Creation of N-Free Zones

They should, first of all, fight resolutely against U.S. and other imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

What is essential in checking and frustrating the imperialist policy of aggression and war and safeguarding world peace and security, is to launch a dynamic anti-war peace movement on a worldwide scale.

The widespread anti-war peace movement which is going on today in Asian, European and many other countries of the world, is dealing a severe blow to imperialists who try to ignite a new global war. Non-aligned countries and the peace-loving people of the world should lay bare and denounce the imperialist war manoeuvres and resolutely check and shatter their plot to reinforce armed forces and increase armaments. At the same time, they should fight untiringly to dismantle military bases of aggression in foreign countries, get aggressive troops withdrawn and realize universal and complete disarmament.

Military blocs are a product of the cold war policy and a major factor that strains the international situation. As long as military blocs confront each other with their huge armies, international tensions can never be relaxed. Non-aligned countries should fight to dissolve the aggressive imperialist military blocs and all other military blocs.

Non-aligned countries and the peace-loving people throughout the world should strive to create nuclear-free and peace zones in many parts of the world. The Korean people will not only strive to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, but also actively support the struggle of the peace-loving people of the world to create such zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe. Mankind will be completely freed from the danger of a nuclear war when nuclear-free and peace zones are established and steadily expanded in all parts of the world, thereby prohibiting the testing, manufacture, stockpiles and use of nuclear weapons and destroying them finally on the globe.

Horizontal Cooperation

One of the important problems confronting non-aligned countries now is to destroy the old international economic order and establish a new one.

The old international economic order is a product of the colonialist system; it is an imperialist lever for exploitation and plunder. Imperialists rely on this old order in plundering non-aligned and developing countries of their natural resources and causing economic difficulties in these countries. As long as the old international economic order is left as it is, non-aligned and developing countries will not be able to attain economic self-reliance and consolidate the political independence already won.

Non-aligned and developing countries should fight to defend the permanent ownership of their domestic resources and economic arteries and reorganize the unfair trade system and the one-sided system of division of labour whereby they have to sell raw materials at low prices and buy manufactured goods at exorbitant prices, and to establish a fair international financial and monetary system.

Following the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, thanks to the active initiative and energetic endeavours of non-aligned countries, declarations and action programmes on establishing a new international economic order were adopted and corresponding measures taken at the extraordinary session of the U.N. General Assembly and other international meetings. New international cooperative organizations were set up also. True, this can be regarded as great progress in the struggle of the people of non-aligned countries to establish a new international economic order.

However, imperialists are doggedly hampering the struggle of non-aligned peoples for a new international economic order and will not give away their monopolistic position in international economic relations. Under these circumstances non-aligned countries should join efforts to make strong demands on imperialists and fight more positively to have them met. At the same time, they should establish a new international economic order step by step by their own efforts under the slogan of collective self-reliance.

In abolishing the old international economic order and establishing a new one, it is highly important to develop economic and technical cooperation among non-aligned and developing countries.

These countries own inexhaustible natural resources and have a considerable amount of valuable experiences and techniques gained through economic construction. If non-aligned countries develop economic and technical cooperation, they can successfully build independent national economies and, further, foil imperialist activities for the

(Continued on page 3)

Joint Meeting of WPK Politbureau, Central People's Committee

Position Paper on Reactivating Non-Aligned Movement

A report on the Joint Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was made public here on Feb. 21.

Follows the report:

A Joint Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on Feb. 18 and 19, 1983, with the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the chair.

It was attended by Members and Alternate Members of the Political Bureau, and Secretaries, of the Central Committee of the Party and Members of the Central People's Committee.

It discussed a series of problems concerning the situation obtaining within and without the non-aligned movement with the approach of the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference and the non-aligned movement.

At the joint meeting the Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a comprehensive analysis of the present situation and conditions of the non-aligned movement and made an important concluding speech about the problems of principle arising in strengthening and developing this movement.

Underscoring the significance of the forthcoming Seventh Summit Conference, the joint meeting pointed out that the conference, as a meeting of heads of state of non-aligned countries to be convened at a time when various pressing problems to be settled by the non-aligned countries by their joint efforts are facing them, is drawing deep attention of the governments and peoples of the non-aligned countries.

In the past the imperialists machinated in every way to split and disrupt our non-aligned movement by taking advantage of the complex situation created temporarily within it over the problem of the venue of the Seventh Summit Conference.

The non-aligned countries were confronted with a fundamental problem of whether to defend the unity and cohesion of the movement or not, a serious problem related to the existence of the movement.

Through wide-range consultations the non-aligned countries, however, reached a satisfactory consensus of views on convening the Seventh Summit Conference in New Delhi, the capital of India, and proved through this course that if all member countries hold fast to the principle and idea of the non-aligned movement and act with the same desire from the stand of unity and cohesion, they can solve whatever difficult problem.

Today the non-aligned countries are confronted with an honorable yet weighty task to demonstrate the united might of the non-aligned movement by making joint efforts so that the Seventh Summit Conference of the non-aligned countries may successfully proceed in conformity with the historic mission of this movement.

Appraising that in the past period the non-aligned movement powerfully propelled the development of history in our era, advancing along the track of independence, the joint meeting said:

The non-aligned movement has been expanded into a broad movement encompassing the whole world and the banner of non-alignment is flying all over the globe.

The non-aligned countries, convinced of the justness of their cause, have strenuously waged the struggle against the imperialist domination forces and for defending and realising *chajusong* (independence).

In the course of this sacred struggle the non-aligned movement has strengthened and developed onto a new stage and made a tremendous contribution to defending the sovereignty of the peoples of the new-emerging countries against all manner of domination, interference, subjugation and inequality and to safeguarding world peace and security against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

Pointing out that due to the imperialists' policies of aggression and war the international situation has today grown complex and strained as never before, the joint meeting stressed that the non-aligned movement should play an important part in averting a new world war and preserving a durable peace in the world and in the struggle of all countries and nations to build an independent and prosperous, new society.

Noting that the non-aligned movement should concentrate all its strength on discharging its historic mission, the joint meeting clarified as follows the stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on important problems facing the non-aligned movement at present:

1. Region by Region Survey

It is one of the basic missions of the non-aligned movement to oppose the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and defend world peace and security.

Today the military adventure of the imperialists has become all the more serious and mankind is exposed to the danger of being embroiled again in the scourge of a world war.

The imperialists are now undergoing an unprecedentedly grave economic crisis, which is sweeping the capitalist world as a whole.

Threat of N-War

The aggravation of the general crisis of imperialism has further accentuated its aggressive and reactionary nature.

As a result of a fierce struggle between the anti-imperialist independent forces and the imperialist reactionary forces in the international arena, the imperialist reactionary forces have been weakened substantially. But their aggressive nature never changes.

Seized with fear by the ever growing crisis within and without, the imperialists desperately try to maintain and expand their domination by hook or by crook.

Aggression and war are an inevitable concomitant of imperialism and its chief means of existence.

In a bid to stamp out the struggle of the peoples for national independence and the building of a new society, the imperialists are ceaselessly perpetrating armed intervention, subversive activities and sabotages against the new-emerging countries and getting feverish in a scramble for subjugating the newly independent states again to them.

They are massively reinforcing aggression forces in the major areas of resources and military strategic points, continuously building more military bases there and working hard to seize the countries in these areas in their clutches politically, economically and militarily.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists, the most truculent and shameless aggressor in history, are sticking to the "policy of strength" in an attempt to find a way out of their political and economic crisis by means of war and stretching their tentacles of aggression to all parts of the world and disturbing world peace and security.

The warmaniacs of the United States, putting up such bellicose slogans as the "reconstruction of the powerful United States" and the "supremacy of the U.S. strength", are stepping up arms build-up. They raved that to "defend" their "interests" they would choose any area of the world as a target of military attack.

The U.S. imperialists are increasing military expenses to an all-time high in the U.S. history, crying for a "nuclear war in case of emergency" and spurring on the replenishment of mass destruction weapons.

They also scheme to knock into shape new military blocs in various parts of the world, while reinforcing the existing ones.

History shows that the imperialists' policy of arms build-up and military bloc inevitably leads nowhere but to war.

Global Mil. Provocations

Owing to the imperialists' policies of aggression and war, the international situation has reached an extreme pitch of strain and the danger of a new world war is increasing with each passing day.

At present this danger exists in the Middle East and Africa, in Asia and Latin America, and in Europe, too.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to seize the Middle East area as a military strategic point and establish their domination over the Arab countries by using Israel as a "shock force", a state of war is still maintained in this region.

(Continued on page 4)

(Continued from page 2)

maintenance of the old international economic order and establish a fair one.

Non-aligned nations should realize diverse economic and technical cooperation on the principle of filling each other's needs. They should take effective measures for it and carry them into practice without delay.

We deem it necessary for non-aligned and developing countries now to attach great importance particularly to solving the food problem by bringing about cooperation and interchange in the field of agriculture.

At present imperialists try to get developing countries under their thumb again, using food as a weapon. Therefore, whether developing countries can solve the food problem on their own or not is a very serious problem that will decide whether they will be subordinated to imperialists again or not. All non-aligned and developing countries should develop mutual cooperation while maximizing their potentialities and thus rapidly develop agriculture and attain self-sufficiency in food.

The Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in Pyongyang last year, advanced a principled stand to be adhered to by the newly-emerging countries in the development of agriculture as well as tasks to be carried out for it. The meeting also took specific steps for promoting cooperation among the nations. The Government of our Republic is striving to implement the tasks proposed at the Pyongyang symposium.

The Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in New Delhi has many problems which await solutions.

If the New Delhi Summit Conference being attended by many responsible state leaders of the world is to succeed in carrying out its important duties and bear good fruit, all member states of the non-aligned movement should place the common interests of this movement before anything else and work together actively in the spirit of solidarity and cooperation. Deeply conscious of their mission and responsibility as member states of the non-aligned movement which is a great revolutionary force of our times, all non-aligned countries should actively participate in the common struggle to accomplish the sacred cause of this movement and make the New Delhi Summit Conference a success, so as to demonstrate the invincibility and vitality of the non-alignment and make sure that the forthcoming Summit Conference will conduce greatly to the expansion and development of the non-aligned and to the attainment of the noble objective and idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

As a member of the non-aligned movement, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will make every possible effort to ensure the success of the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

Lastly, I would like to touch on the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia.

Though far apart geographically from each other, Korea and Yugoslavia established diplomatic relations and have promoted friendly and cooperative relations on the basis of *chajusong*.

In developing these relations onto new heights, our visit to Yugoslavia in June 1975 and Comrade Josip Broz Tito's visit to our country in August 1977 marked milestones.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries have developed throughout political, economic and cultural spheres since their leaders met and talked on the two occasions. Of late, mutual visits and contacts are getting brisk between our two parties, countries and peoples and their militant solidarity is being further strengthened and economic and technical cooperation and cultural exchange are rapidly developing. Today our two countries take concerted action in the international arena on unanimity of views on major international issues, and strive to expand and advance the non-aligned movement and safeguard world peace and security.

The Government of our Republic and the Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes achieved by the Government and the people of Yugoslavia in the struggle to defend the country's sovereignty and to build socialism on the basis of autonomy, and they highly estimate their efforts for the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement and for a durable world peace.

The Yugoslav Government and people actively support and encourage our people in their just revolutionary cause. They express wholehearted support to our Party's new proposal for national reunification through the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and show firm solidarity with the Korean people in their cause of national reunification. The Government and people of our Republic always remember this.

Our people deeply treasure friendly and cooperative relations with Yugoslavia and want to further promote these relations between the two countries in the future.

The two countries have many possibilities to expand, advance and diversify their friendly and cooperative relations. Both Korea and Yugoslavia are members of the non-aligned movement and class brothers who strive for socialism and communism. Our two countries hold fast to the principles of *chajusong* and mutual respect in diplomatic relations and are greatly interested in the development of their friendly and cooperative relations. This is why there is an excellent prospect for the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia.

The relations of friendship and cooperation will make a great contribution to dynamically accelerating the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction in our two countries and strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement.

As in the past, so also in the future, the Government of our Republic and the Korean people will do all they can to expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

I firmly believe that in the future these traditional relations between Korea and Yugoslavia will keep expanding and developing through the common efforts of our two parties, countries and peoples.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish the Yugoslav people a greater success in their struggle to build socialism. (KCNA)

(Continued from page 3)

The Israeli aggressors who invaded Lebanon with a zealous backing of the U.S. imperialists openly announced that they would not withdraw from Lebanon and the Arab lands they occupied and are disclosing their ferocious and arrogant nature with increasing clarity.

With regard to the "Lebanese situation", the U.S. imperialists are running about under the cloak of mediator. With no crafty, deceptive trick, however, can they conceal their true color as an aggressor wirepulling Israeli Zionists behind the scene.

The U.S. Defence Department set up some time ago the "central command" which takes nineteen countries of the Middle East including the oil-rich Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean as its operational area.

The United States does not bother to conceal its plan to place advance headquarters under this central command.

This patently shows how far the U.S. imperialists have gone in their war adventure, keeping their eye on the major zones of resources.

The situation in Southern Africa has been further aggravated owing to the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres.

They try to maintain and expand their crumbling domination over this area by taking South Africa as a springboard for aggression on Africa and using the racists as a shock force in executing their policy of aggression.

Of late the U.S. imperialists are drastically increasing political and military assistance to the South African racists, instigating them to armed attack on the just liberation struggle of the Namibian people and constantly mobilizing aggression forces for armed invasion and military provocations against Angola, Mozambique and other frontline states.

The U.S. imperialists are perpetrating military provocations in succession in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico and maliciously commi:ting armed intervention against the Latin American peoples.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres against the countries in the Central American region have reached a very dangerous stage.

The United States made public a plan to drastically increase military aid to the pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes, and supplies them with large quantities of lethal weapons and rebuilds or expands airfields and military bases to be used by the "quick deployment force" in case of emergency.

The U.S. imperialists have gone so far as to set up a "military command" for hurling their aggression forces into this region and attempt to launch armed attack on the peoples of Central American countries.

They are directing the spearhead of aggression and intervention mainly against Nicaragua, a member state of the non-aligned movement, to stifle her.

They instigate the Honduran reactionaries to perpetrate ceaseless armed provocations in the border areas of Nicaragua and keep their cruisers, flying corps and thousands of marines on the alert so as to carry out military operations any moment.

To dominate and control the Latin American countries this is a policy invariably pursued by the U.S. imperialists in the past and at present.

In disregard of strong protest and denunciation by the world's peace-loving people, the U.S. imperialists assisted the British imperialists last year to attack the territory of Argentina by force of arms.

At first the U.S. imperialists noisily talked about the mediation, pretending to help Argentina. But in the end they actively backed Britain to gain the control of Falkland Islands by force of arms and get astride of them.

This shows the real nature of the U.S. imperialists as it is.

The imperialists persist in aggravating the situation in Europe, too.

The U.S. imperialists are urging the NATO member nations to steadily increase military spendings and extensively reinforce their armed forces, while trying to deploy sophisticated nuclear attack weapons such as Pershing No. 2 and cruise missiles in Europe.

Korean Peninsula

The present developments on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia give rise to deep apprehensions among the world's peace-loving people.

Due to the moves to frame up the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance a dangerous situation which may trigger off a war any moment has been further aggravated on the Korean Peninsula and in its vicinity.

The danger of the formation of the triangular military alliance looms larger today with the appearance of the most trigger-happy Reagan "regime" in the United States, the trumping up of the truculent Chon Du-Hwan fascist "regime" in south Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the emergence of the Nakasone cabinet, the most reactionary ever since the Second World War, in Japan.

The formation of the triangular military alliance system of the United States, Japan and the south Korean puppets is one of the basic policies of the U.S. imperialists' Asian and global strategy.

The U.S. imperialists persist in their scheme to keep hold on Asia, attaching importance to this region in realizing their ambition for world domination. They have long vicariously machinated to bring into shape a triangular military alliance by roping together the Japanese militarist forces and the south Korean puppets.

Under their aggressive plan they have built many aggressive military bases at military-strategic points of Asia and its surrounding areas and deployed huge aggression forces there, constantly resorting to military threats and interventions against Asian countries.

The present Reagan administration of the United States also follows its predecessors in its vicious policy of aggression toward Korea, in particular.

Of late, the U.S. reactionary ruling circles have shipped larger quantities of nuclear and other mass destruction weapons into south Korea and rendered the situation on the Korean Peninsula extremely strained, ranting that they "would not stop short of a use of arms" to "protect" the Korean Peninsula because it is "an important area vital" to the U.S. interests.

The U.S. imperialists have concluded the first stage of strategical disposition of all means of war including the U.S. troops and the puppet troops in south Korea and the U.S. ground, naval and air forces deployed in broad areas of Japan and the Pacific so as to start military operations any moment against our Republic.

To complete the war preparations the U.S. imperialists started the large-scale "Team Spirit 83" joint operation exercises in the vast area from the U.S. mainland via Japan to the frontline of south Korea on February 1.

Participating in these exercises are more than 70,000 men of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from the U.S. mainland, the Pacific area and Japan and in south Korea and more than 118,000 men of the south Korean puppet army. All sorts of warships including the largest nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Enterprise" of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, warplanes, missiles and other ultra-modern means of war are mobilized in them.

This provocative war rehearsal of the U.S. imperialists is a "test war," a "preliminary war" for launching the war of aggression against our Republic. In fact, it is a "nuclear test war", a "nuclear preliminary war" for the execution of their already worked-out plan of nuclear war.

A serious state was proclaimed in our country to cope with the military provocations of the U.S. imperialists.

This is our self-defensive measure taken in face of the imperialists' threat of aggression.

It is entirely due to the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war that the situation on the Korean Peninsula has been brought to the highest pitch of strain and peace in Asia is seriously endangered.

The emergence of the Nakasone government in Japan, a product of the U.S. imperialists' Japanese and Asian policy, renders the Asian situation more tense.

In compliance with the U.S. imperialists' want, the Japanese reactionaries are going to follow the road of expansion against Asia, while extensively carrying on arms build-up and hastening the rearming and remilitarization of Japan in an allround way.

After seating themselves in power, the present south Korean authorities who offered south Korea to the United States as its complete colony, begged for the permanent presence of U.S. troops in south Korea and turned it into a base of the United States and Japan for their war of aggression. This betrays in all nakedness their true colors as colonial servants faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' Korean policy and the Japanese reactionaries' policy of reinvasion.

All the moves of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the south Korean puppets are criminal ones running diametrically counter to the need of the times and desire of the people and aggravating the situation in Asia.

The military tieup between the U.S. imperialists, Japanese reactionaries and south Korean puppets poses a grave threat to the national independence and sovereignty not only of the Korean people, but of the Asian people as well as to peace and security in this region.

In forming the triangular military alliance the U.S. imperialists intend to stand Japan as the "leader" of Asia, as their agent in this region and realize through it their control and neo-colonialist domination over Asian countries.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists scheme to strengthen the military nexus between Japan and the south Korean puppets and step up the Japanese reactionaries' military infiltration into south Korea through the formation of the triangular military alliance system, and foreight the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" in their provocation of another war in Korea in case of "emergency" in a bid to make Asians fight among themselves in Korea and thus realize their aggressive design.

They also try in this vein back by force of arms their basic Korean strategy to bar the reunification of Korea and keep our country divided for ever into "two Koreas."

The Japanese reactionaries scheme to realize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" by partaking of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy and are watching for a chance to stage a full-scale comeback in south Korea as the first step in their renewed overseas expansion.

The recent visits of Nakasone to south Korea and the United States against the backdrop of the present acute situation on the Korean Peninsula and in its vicinity clearly show that the scheme to trump up the triangular military alliance of the U.S. imperialists, Japanese militarists and south Korean puppets is being stepped up at the final stage.

If this scheme is allowed, the whole of Asia may be turned into a theatre of new war.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will not be a local war but may irresistibly expand into a global war and, furthermore, into a nuclear war.

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' adventurist policy, the sovereignty of independent states is trampled underfoot and the destinies of peoples are flouted. Now such tragedies are taking place one after another in various parts of the world, and the danger of a new world war is growing further, disturbing peace and security.

Anti-U.S. Anti-War Campaign

The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon all the non-aligned countries to hold higher the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and intensify their struggle as never before in unity with the world's peace-loving forces to check and frustrate the imperialists' aggressive and belligerent moves.

No matter how wild the imperialists may run, if all the non-aligned countries take the road of anti-imperialism and independence they will become powerless and the danger of a world war can be averted without fail.

The non-aligned movement is a mighty force against the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and for defending world peace.

This movement is one of the mighty forces that can unravel the entangled international tensions, relieve the acute at present, obviate the scourge of new war and defend world peace and security.

It is the first and foremost task facing all the non-aligned countries at present to struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists' policies of aggression and war.

Firstly, the non-aligned countries should direct the spearhead of attack against the imperialists' aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres under the slogan "Let Us Oppose War and Defend Peace!"

The sacred cause of the non-aligned movement can be accomplished only through the struggle against imperialism and for peace and security.

The member nations of the non-aligned movement should deal a telling blow at the imperialists everywhere they have stretched their talons of aggression.

The non-aligned countries should intensify the struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' arms buildup and armament expansion, realize a universal and complete disarmament, prohibit the testing and production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and destroy all nuclear weapons in all parts of the world.

They should never allow the imperialists' armed intervention and aggression against member nations of our movement.

When an aggression on a member nation of the movement is allowed today, other member nations will become a target of imperialist aggression tomorrow.

On no account the non-aligned countries should allow our member nations to fall a victim to the imperialists' aggression or mockery. All the non-aligned countries should regard an aggression on a member nation of our movement as one on the entire member nations, strongly denounce it and check and frustrate it promptly.

All the member nations of the non-aligned movement should render all forms of possible support including military aid to the member nations exposed to imperialist aggression from their respective positions and thus help the member nations defend their independence and sovereignty.

At the same time, in case the imperialists invade a member nation of the non-aligned movement, they should sever political and diplomatic relations with them and take other decisive measures against them.

Secondly, the non-aligned countries should have all military bloss dissolved and aggressive military bases in other countries dismantled, force the foreign troops to withdraw and establish peace zones, nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world and expand them.

Today the imperialists are scheming to attain their aggressive aim by reinforcing their forces at military vantage-points, expanding armaments and depending on their military bases in other countries.

The member nations of the non-aligned movement should struggle, putting up to the fore the demand for the dissolution of all military blocs, the dismantling of all foreign military bases, the withdrawal of foreign troops and the building of nuclear-free zones, peace zones in various parts of the world and thereby narrow the area of confrontation between blocs, widen the peace zones and achieve a lasting and durable peace.

The non-aligned countries should heighten vigilance against the imperialists' moves to form new military blocs, resolutely fight against them and extend active support and encouragement to the peoples of all countries in their struggle for the withdrawal of foreign military bases and troops.

Along with this, they should firmly support all the initiatives aimed to build and expand nuclear-free zones, peace zones and encourage and develop these initiatives.

Thirdly, the member nations of the non-aligned movement should form a united front with broad anti-war, peace forces of the world and strengthen solidarity with them.

Now the anti-war, peace movement is vigorously going on in many areas of the world.

The non-aligned countries should join in this trend of the times to form a broad united front and strengthen solidarity with the anti-war, peace movement in various forms and by all means.

If all the anti-war, peace forces of the world struggle, united in one body, they can further isolate and weaken the imperialist forces of aggression, bind them hand and foot and successfully smash the imperialists' belligerent moves.

Today the imperialists attack other countries directly by force of arms on the one hand and scheme on the other to wreck peace and security and kindle a flame in various parts of the world through their lackeys and followers.

All the non-aligned countries should pool their strength to oppose imperialism and, at the same time, administer strong blows to its stooges so that they may not run riot.

Expressing solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the joint meeting said:

The Korean people extend active support and encouragement to the Asian people in their struggle for building a new Asia, independent and prosperous.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea joins all the member nations of the non-aligned movement in sternly denouncing the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists aimed to obliterate the cause of Palestinian revolution and once again solemnly declares that it will render all forms of aid necessary in the future, too, to the Palestinian and other Arab peoples in their struggle to retake the lost Arab lands and restore the national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to found a sovereign state.

We support the liberation cause of Namibian and South African peoples, support the struggle of all the African peoples for the complete liberation of Africa and support the struggle of the European people for peace and security in Europe.

We scathingly denounce the U.S. imperialists' aggression and interference against the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean and express firm solidarity for the peoples of the countries in this region in their struggle against imperialism and for independence.

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

2. S-S Summits on Horizontal Cooperation

The non-aligned countries should intensify the struggle to clear away the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule and achieve a complete economic liberation.

A great progress in economic construction is being made by the non-aligned countries which have set out to build a new life, freed from the yoke of imperialism and colonialism.

The successes registered by them in the struggle for economic emancipation and economic independence constitute a solid foundation for consolidating political independence, defending national dignity and maintaining *chajusong* and the non-aligned policy in the international relations.

But, the economic problem still remains a pressing political question and a most serious question related to the future destiny in no small number of non-aligned countries.

The difficult economic situation in which non-aligned countries now find themselves is directly connected with the inequitable international economic order which was established by the imperialists and colonialists to freely exploit and plunder other countries in the past.

The imperialists are trying to squeeze more profits through continued plunder and exploitation of the resources of the developing countries by relying on this old order on all accounts in defiance of the unanimous will and demand of the countries of the new-emerging forces.

There is no change in the nature of the imperialists bent on gratifying their greed by exploiting and plundering the developing countries.

They will never make a gift of a new international economic order to the developing countries for the latter's welfare or meekly surrender their monopolistic position in international relations.

A world-wide negotiation to reorganize the present unfair international economic order and establish a new one has come to a deadlock owing to the stubborn stand of the developed countries. This finds clear proof in the results of the 11th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly and the North-South summit conference held in Cancun, Mexico, and the ensuing developments.

The lesson drawn from the struggle to establish a new international economic order is that only when the non-aligned and developing countries increase their economic potential can they fortify their position for negotiation and confrontation in their relations with the developed countries and accelerate the establishment of an equitable, new international economic order.

The present situation makes it urgent for the non-aligned and developing countries to strengthen cooperation among themselves still further on the principle of collective self-reliance.

The non-aligned movement has made no small contribution to economic cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries to this date in the 80s through the 60s and the 70s. In this course, the non-aligned countries have mapped out a strategy and policy guide for collective self-reliance and promoted economic cooperation among themselves with an action program in many fields.

For this purpose, goals and order of priority have been defined in specific domains and the spheres of cooperation and its ways confirmed. Cooperative programs are being promoted in some fields.

But, the present goings-on indicate that successes are small in view of the desire and demand for cooperation and vast potential for it.

It is high time practical steps were taken to fill each other's needs in the fields of primary importance through the maximum mobilization and utilization of the rich natural resources, potentials and possibilities, not confined to arguing principles.

Food Self-Sustenance

What is most important for the developing countries in achieving their economic independence at present is to solve the food problem by their own efforts by boosting agriculture.

Without food the people cannot be fed nor can the independence of national economy be ensured and political independence be consolidated.

The realities raise it as a pressing question awaiting an immediate solution for the non-aligned movement to relieve the people who live in poverty and famine.

Now that the developed countries use food as a weapon of political pressure upon the developing countries, the latter should solve the food problem through an agricultural revolution.

Although the developing countries cannot exchange such a high standard of technique as making an artificial satellite or reaching the moon at the present stage, they can well help and cooperate with each other in such a field as agriculture.

The developing countries are blesses with endless expanses of fertile soil and have many other favorable conditions for the development of agriculture.

Only if the non-aligned and other developing countries improve the farming method, without much investment in agriculture, they can increase the output of grain several times.

Only if they improve the farming method and build effective irrigation setups, they can produce grain enough and to spare and become rich in rice.

In the course of solving the food problem by the efforts of the people themselves, the spirit of self-reliance will be given full scope among them.

The developing countries can cooperate with each other in fisheries, mining industry, health services and construction, too, and take more positive steps to expand cooperation in the training of technical personnel, science and technology, trade, energy and finance and banking.

They can register big successes, even if they develop only a few domains such as agriculture, health services and mining industry by their own efforts.

Collective Self-Reliance

In order to expand and intensify South-South cooperation at present, it is essential to discuss and promote this work on a high level on the basis of the foundations already laid. This is an urgent demand arising at the present stage of the development of South-South cooperation, as confirmed at non-aligned summit conferences and meetings of developing countries.

It would be wise for the non-aligned countries playing the main role among the developing countries to take more active initiatives for this purpose.

Firstly, the non-aligned and developing countries should go over to a practical action to expand and develop many-sided cooperation and exchanges among themselves.

They should, first of all, strengthen cooperation and solidarity in agriculture and markedly increase the food and agricultural production to solve the food problem before anything else, and attain self-sufficiency in food.

To begin with, they should study new farming methods suitable to natural geographical conditions and climate of each region and each country and widely generalise the advanced experiences in this field.

It is also imperative to obtain high-yielding species through a rational seed-breeding and widely exchange them.

In irrigation construction, they should exchange good experiences and technique and help each other in designing, survey and building for irrigation projects.

The regional centres for agricultural scientific researches and training of technical personnel should be briskly operated so as to serve effectively for agricultural production.

Various forms of joint enterprises should be founded in the agricultural domain in order to produce and distribute fertilizers, agrochemicals and farm machines and thus promote food production.

Concrete measures should be taken to expand cooperation and exchange in different possible domains of primary importance such as fisheries, mining, construction, training of technical personnel and science and technique, along with agriculture.

Cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries should be based on the principles of equality, non-interference in other's internal affairs and reciprocal accommodation, in which the relatively advanced countries and those with rich natural resources should give selfless aid on the principle of mutual benefits.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should search, foster and develop such active forms and ways of cooperation as economic and technical collaboration in order to widen the scope of cooperation and enhance its efficiency, while promoting the traditional form and method of cooperation.

Secondly, the non-aligned countries should actively strive to establish a new international economic order suitable to the interests of the peoples of the new-emerging countries.

This is a part of the overall struggle of the peoples of the non-aligned and other developing countries against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and all forms of exploitation and domination and for political, economic and social emancipation.

The non-aligned countries should have the old order fundamentally reformed in the economic relations with the developed countries and establish an equitable order free from exploitation so that the imperialists cannot behave arbitrarily or infringe upon other country's sovereignty or plunder its natural resources at will.

They should create a favourable condition for the economic development of the developing countries by defending their permanent rights to domestic natural resources and economic arteries and reorganising the unfair trade relations and onesided system of division of labour.

They should wage a powerful concerted struggle in the international arena for an overall and early implementation of the resolutions adopted at the non-aligned summit conferences for the establishment of a new international economic order.

They should not allow the developed countries to exploit and plunder the developing countries by defending thier permanent methods as they did in the past.

The developed countries should be forced to lower the interests when they lend money to developing countries, receive low wages when they send their technicians and set fair prices when they sell equipment.

Though the developed countries are possessed of modern equipment and developed industry, they have to rely upon developing countries for raw materials.

Their only way out of the serious economic crisis lies in improving their economic relations with the developing countries. This is beneficial also to the developed countries.

The non-aligned and other developing countries should deal a collective blow at the imperialists and drive them into a corner, thereby forcing them to comply with the former's claim, willing or unwilling.

In order to change the present unfair international economic order established by the imperialists and colonialists and promote the establishment of a fair international economic order, the non-aligned countries should, first of all, play the main part in establishing a new order in the economic relations among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

It is by no means difficult to do this.

The developing countries hold the bulk of the world's raw materials and human resources and possess no small experiences and technique.

If the non-aligned and other developing countries expand many-sided economic and technical cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance, they can solve considerable problems and attain economic independence without relying upon big powers.

This will be the course of establishing a new economic order among the developing countries.

The developed countries foolishly think that the Third World countries can not get on without them.

The non-aligned movement should show to those in the developed countries that the people of poor and backward countries can be well off, when they pool their strength, cooperating with each other and exchanging technique.

The establishment of a new order in the economic relations among the non-aligned and other developing countries will help fortify their position for negotiation and confrontation in the economic relations with the developed countries.

Thirdly, the non-aligned countries should take an organisational measure to open a radical phase in the solution of the economic problems.

We consider it necessary to convene a South-South Summit Conference in order to discuss the problem of establishing a new economic order among the non-aligned and other developing countries at the present stage.

The Colombo and Havana summits, Caracas high-ranking conference and New Delhi consultative conferences in the past discussed problems of principle arising in South-South cooperation including the spheres of cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries and forms and ways for it and urged a practical implementation of the economic cooperation programs already adopted.

The Foreign Ministers Conference of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana adopted a decision to examine the proposal for the convocation of a summit of the non-aligned and other developing countries on South-South cooperation co-sponsored by many countries so that it might be deliberated on the summit level in the future.

Realities raise it as a mature problem to conduct brisk South-South cooperation in an allround way and accelerate the establishment of a new international economic order by taking a measure for practical cooperative actions in a number of specific domains of cooperation possible among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

The non-aligned countries should bring to maturity step by step conditions for the discussion of the problem of South-South cooperation at the highest level in conformity with the demand of the developing realities.

It is necessary for this to convene experts meetings, minister-level conferences and develop them to a summit level conference in the near future.

This summit will be a highest-level conference giving powerful political support to the developing countries in practically promoting South-South cooperation on the principles of solidarity, mutual aid and collective self-reliance.

When such conference is made successful, South-South cooperation will be turned into a vast movement participated in by the governments of the developing countries and people of different strata in the economic, social and scientific domains.

The South-South Summit Conference to be convened in the future should discuss concrete ways for expanding and strengthening cooperation in agricultural and other domains of primary importance in increasing independence of the national economy at present and take effective measures to fill each other's needs by enlisting and using natural resources, funds, materials, equipment and technique on the principle of individual or collective self-reliance.

At the forthcoming Seventh Summit, the non-aligned countries should pay deep attention to the problem of convening a South-South summit and make joint efforts for taking an appropriate measure.

3. Recipe for Intra-Movement Unity

In order to avert a new global war and safeguard peace and enable the newly independent states to defend the nations' sovereignty and achieve their prosperity, it is necessary to steadily strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement.

It is a progressive movement opposed to all manner of domination and subjugation and aimed at *chajusong* and a powerful revolutionary force of our era standing opposed to imperialism.

With the desire to build an independent, sovereign and prosperous new society, not falling victims to the imperialist dominationist forces, growing daily, the expectation of the people for the movement is rising higher.

Independence

They earnestly hope that the movement will advance in line with its noble idea and the

(Continued on page 6)

Korean Communities Here Call For Int'l Action against U.S.-S. Korea N-War Games "Team Spirit 83"

Korean organizations in Japan, including the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and the Korean Peace Committee in Japan, jointly sent an urgent appeal dated Feb. 26 to the world's international organizations, national organizations, groups and individuals who value peace and security, calling for their relevant protest action against the "Team Spirit '83" joint American-south Korean nuclear war games under way in south Korea since Feb. 1 last.

Follows the text of the appeal:

To All Our Friends:

We pay our sincere tribute to you and your organization for making devoted efforts to preserve peace and social progress. As a matter of fact, in this part of the world centering on the Korean Peninsula, the largest-scale nuclear-war exercises "Team Spirit '83" series have been under way throughout south Korea since Feb. 1 to continue through mid-April, with large numbers of American combat forces being air- or sea-lifted from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Guam, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippines. Involved are elite elements of the American Navy, Air Force, Army and Marine Corps. Of them, the most visible is the presence in the "nuclear test war" of nuclear-powered Enterprise and nuclear-attack carrier Midway, leading carrier battle groups of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

In one sense, the "Team Spirit" series is annually staged; however, this year's event is the largest of the series and larger than any NATO or American war games, conventional and nuclear, carried in other places than Korea. The American and south Korean combat personnel totals over 190,000, clearly showing the extent of the gravity of tensions being sharpened in Korea.

In fact of this extremely volatile situation, the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army announced on Feb. 1 that the whole of the DPRK has been put on a semi-war standby under the order of its Supreme Commander. The justifiable self-defense measure is designed to effectively deal with the rapidly increasing threat of war resulting from the American war provocative activities and thereby to defend the homeland securely from any American invasion or strike. The step represents the firm will of the Korean people and the DPRK Government.

It has been obvious that the repeated American allegations of the so-called "threat from the north" are total frameups produced to impute to someone else the American responsibility for the built-up tensions and the growing possibility of war breaking out any moment on the Korean Peninsula. The situation in and around Korea has been growing tense in particular since the installation of Reagan as a new American leader and the takeover by Gen. Chon Du Hwan in Seoul as a new American client strongman.

In the past two years, there have been intensive arrivals of large quantities of weapons and ammunition in south Korea from the United States — war materiel worth $2 billion has been stockpiled for what the Americans term "contingency use" — and large-scale joint war games have been launched with an eye to nuclear blitzkrieg on the DPRK. The war designs of the Americans show in the latest moves to complete the formation of a tripartite military alliance, comprising the Americans, the Japanese and the south Koreans, as demonstrated by Japanese premier Nakasone's visits to Seoul and Washington.

It is only Europe and Korea where the Americans have acknowledged their deployment of nuclear weapons. In south Korea the number of nuclear weapons stands between 600 to 1,000, whose total destructions equal 1,000 Hiroshimas. Ready for Korean use are also nuclear weapons aboard 7th Fleet warships and mounted on American warplanes or missiles deployed in the Pacific and Asian regions. While touring the military installations in south Korea on Jan. 22 last, American army chief of staff Gen. Meyer declared the readiness to use those nuclear weapons against the DPRK.

As far as the Korean Peninsula is concerned, the Americans cannot justify their "nuclear deterrent" and "balance of military forces". The DPRK has no nuclear weapons at its disposal and has long renounced the acquision of nuclear weapons. It has no will to introduce them from abroad. The stated policy objective of the DPRK is to eliminate the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and establish a nuclear weapons-free zone in Northeast Asia for the purpose of defending peace and security in Asia. The DPRK is doing what it can for its realization against heavy odds.

Another war in Korea would means nuclear shootout which would promptly expand to envelop Asia and other parts of the globe. Because of the nuclear arms policy in Korea and the dangerous war preparations as followed by the Americans and the south Koreans in concert with the Japanese, the Korean Peninsula is now the most likeliest flashpoint of global thermonuclear holocaust. At stake in Korea is not only local peace and security but also the survival of mankind as a realistic community.

Hereby we call upon all the progressive and peace-loving international organizations, national organizations, groups and individuals in any strata in every country to take active protest actions in any possible forms and ways against the growing threat in Korea to the peace and security of the world and to the survival of the human race as demonstrated in the current "Team Spirit" nuclear war exercises. Our hope is that your stand will be shown in statements, talks, meetings and demonstrations.

Our hope is that all of you will redouble your volume against the American military presence in south Korea and demand its withdrawal and the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from south Korea and support as never before the struggle of the Korean people for democracy in south Korea and its independence and the ensuing peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan
The Korean Youth League in Japan
The Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan
The Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan
The Union of Korean Teachers and School Clerks in Japan
The Korean Central Educational Association in Japan
The Society of the Korean Credit Associations in Japan
The Union of Korean Writers and Artists in Japan
The Korean Scientists Association in Japan
The Korean Medical Association in Japan
The Union of Korean Writers and Artists in Japan
The Korean Amateur Athletic Federation in Japan
The Korean Students Union in Japan
The Korean Buddhists Federation in Japan
The Korean Fellowship Club for Reunification in Japan
The Korean Peace Committee in Japan
The Union of the Korean Democratic Lawyers in Japan

(Continued from page 5)

trend of the times to make a substantial contribution to their struggle for the independent development of their countries against aggression and subjugation, exploitation and plunder by the imperialists and neo-colonialists.

It is now a demand of the times and history to maximize the power of the non-aligned movement.

Only when the non-aligned countries enhance the role of their movement and widen its influence, can they successfully repulse the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and interference, defend the sovereignty of the country and nation and settle all problems arising on the international scene in conformity with the independent desire and wish of the peoples of new-emerging countries.

An important way for increasing the power of the non-aligned movement in face of the splitting, scrambling and alienating moves of the imperialists is to hold fast to its principles.

This movement is, in essence, a movement for *chajusong* and to maintain *chajusong* is its main content.

Chajusong is the basic principle in uniting the non-aligned countries and a decisive factor guaranteeing their strength.

Since it appeared on the historic scene, the non-aligned movement has been able to advance with great vitality and attraction even under difficult conditions in which the enemy has intensified his manoeuvres to destroy it. This is because it has upheld the fundamental idea of independence and embodied it in all its activities.

When all countries and nations firmly maintain *chajusong*, the whole world will become independent.

When the whole world becomes independent, it will be possible to prevent a new world war and preserve a durable peace in the world and a broad avenue be opened up for all countries and nations to build an independent and prosperous, new society and fully realize *chajusong* of the popular masses.

The people's struggle for *chajusong* is making a powerful progress on a world-wide scale with great width and depth.

Today the imperialists are becoming more unscrupulous in their crafty scheming to win over the non-aligned countries by splitting them and estranging them from each other. This demands the non-aligned countries to exercise more thoroughly their sovereignty in all their activities and steadfastly uphold the fundamental principles of the non-aligned movement and its intrinsic nature.

If the non-aligned countries act without principle, reading others' faces, and fail to solve various complicated problems arising in the non-aligned movement independently in conformity with the principle and idea of this movement, the situation within the movement will get more intricate.

Unity

Unity is the soul and life of the non-aligned movement and a source of invincible strength. Without united strength, it cannot check the enemy's offensive but only makes him more arrogant.

All the member nations of the non-aligned movement witness this in the realities and draw a serious lesson from this.

Never before it faced our movement as so vital a question as today to promote unity among the non-aligned countries.

Today the U.S. imperialists resort to crafty schemes to set countries in different regions at loggerheads with each other and fish in troubled waters.

The United States manipulates its agents to put other countries on its altar, itself remaining safe.

It is the customary method of the imperialists to divide and rule small countries.

The U.S. imperialists use this method in the Middle East and in Africa, in Asia and in Latin America.

Taking advantage of a temporary rift in the unity among the non-aligned countries, the imperialists are mounting a collective offensive to strangle this movement.

But the non-aligned countries fail to deliver a powerful and decisive counterblow to them with a united strength.

This is a very painful thing.

If the non-aligned countries fail to be united, our movement itself cannot escape a destruction.

Only when the non-aligned movement achieves unity and cohesion and advances as an integral force, can it become a mighty force and successfully fulfil its historic mission.

The non-aligned countries should unanimously join in the common action to increase the might of our movement.

Firstly, all the non-aligned countries should firmly adhere to *chajusong* and fully exercise sovereignty in external relations.

Unswervingly maintaining the independent stand, they should determinedly reject the interference of all shades of outside forces and should not blindly follow others or act other's agents.

Complete equality and freedom will be guaranteed when all of them regard *chajusong* as their soul and life in their activities.

They should more powerfully push on the trend of the times of *chajusong*.

Only then can they successfully build a new society, independent and prosperous, and open a broad avenue for fully realising the *chajusong* of the people. They should actively support and encourage the people's struggle to achieve national independence and realize *chajusong*, freed from all manner of domination and subjugation.

Secondly, main efforts should be continuously directed to the strengthening of the unity of the non-aligned movement.

Enormous are the material and human forces of the member nations of our movement. When they are united as one, they will be the mightiest ever.

If the non-aligned countries get closely united, the imperialists will not provoke the member nations of our movement freely.

What is important in cementing the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement is to settle the disputes and differences among non-aligned countries on the principle of unity.

Their disputes and differences are a main factor hamstringing the non-aligned movement and obstructing its unity at present.

The non-aligned countries must, above all, promote unity and cohesion on the basis of the common purpose and desire, putting aside the differences.

They must not indefinitely prolong the abnormal situation created between member nations of the movement, but settle the disputes through negotiation in their national interests and in the interests of the movement as a whole, with a correct stand for unity.

They must avoid acts obstructive to the strengthening of the unity and only do acts helpful to it.

Thirdly, the non-aligned countries must foster the intrinsic nature of the non-aligned movement along a correct line and strictly abide by the principle of complete equality and non-interference in others' internal affairs among its member states.

If the non-aligned movement fails to preserve its characteristics as an independent political force remaining outside all blocs, its existence itself will be jeopardized.

The non-aligned countries must not allow the inducement of outside forces into the movement but categorically reject any attempt or pressure to change the basic nature of this movement or to violate its principle.

They must uphold the purity of their movement and bar the imperialists' servants from worming their way into its ranks. All the non-aligned countries are equal, whether they are large or small nations, old or new members; each member state makes a due contribution to the development of this movement in its specific position.

Under any circumstances, a privileged position must not be allowed to an individual country and no country should try to exercise a privileged power within the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned countries must abide by the principle of equality, mutual respect and non-interference in other's internal affairs in the relations among the member nations and, on the basis of this principle, must develop the relations of friendship and cooperation and join in the activities of this movement.

x x x

Expressing the resolution to staunchly struggle to fully realise *chajusong* of the countries and nations by developing and strengthening the non-aligned movement, the Joint Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stressed:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will faithfully fulfil the noble duty assigned it to further increase the might of the non-aligned movement in the present time and actively strive to firmly unite politically with other non-aligned countries and closely cooperate with them economically and technically and defend world peace and security. **(Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)**

Non-Aligned Movement (1)

Pressures for Global Changes and NAM Potential

With the 7th Summit of Non-Aligned Countries under way in New Delhi, India, a key question is how to describe the state of the non-aligned movement and determine whether the NAM is surviving a series of crises as a viable international political and economic force with continuing cohesiveness.

The stand of the DPRK on the NAM is positive as it is firmly convinced through its own Juche-motivated perception of the things relating to the NAM and other international developments that the NAM is far from weakened.

What Pyongyang believes is that the NAM could play a critical role in preventing the outbreak of another world war, definitely nuclear war, and apply heavy pressure on the conduct of American imperialism.

This is the first of a three-part article on the NAM:

by Kim Myong Chol
Special to The People's Korea

Within less than 20 years, the world will undergo a series of drastic changes, involving international institutional, political, economic, security and cultural transformations.

These changes will come inevitably, whether there is North-South dialogue or not.

I. Pressures for Change

The most important factor is a rapid shift in the demographic balance.

In 1980 the world population stood at 4.2 billion and is predicted to rise to 6.1 billion by 2000. During the same period, the combined population of the developing countries will grow from 3.1 billion or 72 percent to 4.7 billion or 76 percent, while that of the advanced countries will fall from 1.2 billion or 28 percent to 1.4 billion or 24 percent. Major cities in the developing countries will see an explosive increase in their population.

The things outstanding about this demographic shift are twofold. Young people under 20 account for 50–60 percent of the population of the developing countries, compared with 30–40 per cent of that of the developed countries. In terms of manpower, the developing countries will provide 83 percent of the manpower need of the world in 2000.

With three quarters of the world population and one half of the world's land space, the developing countries are possessed of nearly half of the globe's undergrond resources, the continuing supply of which are essential to the survival of the advanced countries–copper (43.5 percent), tin (75.5 percent), bauxite (43.1 percent), mercury (39.3 percent), rock phosphate (48.1 per cent) and oil (50.1 percent).

The second and most explosive factor to generate pressures for change is the obvious yawning gap in the distribution of welath between the advanced countries and the developing countries and a similar handicap in political influence.

The combined GNP of the developing countries is a mere 17 percent of that of the advanced countires. Some 60 percent of the world population receives a per-capita annual income of $259, or 7.3 percent of the total GNP.

The developing countries' debts rose from $68 billion in 1971 to $439 billion in 1980. The debt service rose from $8 billion to $75 billion during the same period.

In key international institutions such the IMF, the World Bank and the Security Council of the UN, the advanced contries have a final say, though they are outnumbered by the developing countries.

These factors, fired with a widely-shared deep perception on the part of the developing countries of the origins and impact of the worldwide North-South inequities, are being combined to produce a chain of changes in the world.

The non-aligned movement, born as an effective vehicle for the desired changes, will remain an independent diplomatic group for the foreseeable future, challenging the advanced countries.

The conduct of the non-aligned movement has a cirtical bearing on the survival of the so-called Northern countries.

2. Northern States

The developing and non-aligned countries of the Third World exert a powerful say as they are leading sources of crucial raw materials and major markets for goods and money to the so-called northern countries such as the United States, Japan and the EC countries.

In case of the United States:

(1) a fast-growing market for U.S. goods.

In 1979, $63 billion, accounting for 35 percent of total U.S. exports, went to the devleoping and non-aligned countires. This amount included $45 billion in manufactured products, more than 39 percent of total U.S. manufactured exports.

The same year the non-aligned and other Third World countries bought 45 percent of American cotton exports, 50 percent of American wheat exports and 74 percent of American rice exports.

(2) a source of vital materials for the U.S.

Developing countries provide 96 percent of its cobalt, 87 percent of its tin, 86 percent of its bauxite and 100 percent of its natural rubber supplies. 41 percent American consumption of petroleum is met with imports from the non-aligned and other Third World states, about half that amouunt from non-Middle East countries.

(3) places for investment

At the end of 1979, nearly $48 billion were invested in the NAM and developing countires, almost one quarter of U.S. total foreign direct investments.

(4) Transit and overflight.

With the things varying significantly from country to country, the United States finds it enormously important to have access to permission from the NAM and other Third World countries for transit and overlight. Without thier permission, vital supplies could not reach the United States. Their cooperation is vital to the American survival.

In case of the island country Japan:

The developing countries or the Third World have become a leading market for Japanese exports, outpacing the United States and the EC countires. The Third World buys three quarters of Japanese exports and account for nearly 60 percent of Japanese imports.

In 1980, Japanese overseas investments totalled $36.5 billion. Of them, 55 percent went to the developing countries. Much of the money invested involving the exploration of underground resources and manufacturing sectors.

Since most of raw materials, including vital oil supplies, are imported, Japan needs to have continuing cooperation and consent from the developing countries for transit and transportation of those imports bound for the island nation.

With any arms buildup by Japan and even with military assistance from the United States, there is no effective way of securing a smooth flow of those goods Japan vitally needs without sympathy and cooperation of the developing countries.

The bi-polarization or division of the Third World countries into blocs or any inter-bloc rivalry over them or any dispute among them will adversely affect the continuing supply of the goods to Japan.

Given these facts, it is quite obvious that it is almost impossible for the United States or Japan or the EC countries to continue treat the NAM and other Third World countries as their semi-colonies or as unequal partners. Hands-off is their best policy conduct toward those countries that should be adopted by the so-called northern countries.

The NAM countries and other developing countries at peace are in the best national security interests of the northern countries including the United States and Japan.

3. Emergence of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Since its formation in 1961, the non-aligned movement has an influential and independent force in the international community of nations. The non-aligned movement member states and the other developing countries have both the will and the ability to build their unity and solidarity around the most important issues and are able to express the whole broad scope of their progressive orientation, to resist all attempts at subjection coming from military-political blocks.

Its resolute and unanimous resistance to the bloc concept of the world and its tireless efforts to preserve peace and security have won the non-aligned movement a widespread reputation as a positive and autonomous international factor.

The following may sum up the achievements of the non-aligned movement which demonstrate its unmistakably clear growth in strength and scope:

(1) An obvious success in preventing the bi-polarization and division of the planet earth into blocs by the imperialist powers. With all their preponderant military and economic prowess, the big powers have failed to expand their blocs or to deepen the bipolarization process. Neither side has been able to tip the balance of forces to its own advantage. The bloc concept has been discredited as outdated and unworkable through the dissolution of the SEATO, ANZUS and the CENTO.

(2) A steady growth in the membership: The past six summits managed to overcome internal discords and to accept new member states.

No country has ever bolted the movement. Now the movement comprises over 120 countries, or two-thirds of the international community of countries.

	Belgrade Summit 1961	Havana Summit 1979
Membership	25	92
Observer	3	20
Guest	24	18

(3) A driving force behind the decolonization process. This explains a mass independence of so many countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

(4) Championing the cause of detente and the principle of active peaceful coexistence and a successful prevention of the outbreak of a third world war.

(5) Introduction of the issue of a New International Economic Order before the world community, a far-reaching historic drive to reform the current economic order which benefits the advanced countries only.

The United Nations adopted a declaration on the NIEO and the Cancun North-South summit was held which even reluctant President Reagan was compelled to attend.

(6) A significant contribution to the strengthened role and functions of the United Nations Organization.

The non-aligned states have successfully transformed the UNO into a universal international organization from a Euro-American machine.

These afore-said achievements of the non-aligned movement are primarily attributable to its shared perception of the world situation and the origins of their grievances and its strong unity, factors which outweigh the otherwise divisive differences in system, ideology, economic and political might, size of country and religion.

In one sense, its membership of socialist, capitalistic, nationalistic and feudal states add to the democratic nature of the movement.

It has become apparent that the non-alignment will make further strides toward its long-term goals.

Its goals can be summarized as follows:

(1) dissolution of military blocs and promotion of peaceful coexistence
(2) establishment of the right of political self-determination
(3) establishment of the right of economic self-determination
(4) establishment of a new international economic order

The NAM maintains the following five criteria for full membership.

(1) "The country should adopt an independent policy based on the coexistence of states with different, political and social systems and on non-alignment, or should be showing a trend in favor of such a policy.

(2) "The country concerned should be consistently supporting the movement for national independence.

(3) "The country should not be a member of a multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of great-power conflicts.

(4) "If a country has a bilateral military agreement with a great power, or is a member of a regional defence pact, the agreement or pact should not be one deliberately concluded in the context of great-power conflicts.

(5) "If it has conceded military bases to a foreign power, the concession should not have been made in the context of great-power conflicts."

For a better understanding of the five criteria, the main reasons why Manila and Seoul are disqualified for NAM membership. For the time being, the two have no chance at all of being admitted into the non-aligned movement, though Manila is an observer to its summits.

The two have mutual security treaties with the United States and allow American bases and troops on their soil. The two are considered to be integrated into the American military bloc as client regimes of Washington.

(Continued from page 1)

threat of thermonuclear war, with wars being fought in many places of the globe.

He called particular attention on the activation of the so-called rapid-deployment forces by the Americans and their increased readiness to launch aggression in any part of the world.

With regard to the explosive situation, the DPRK President stated, "In our country today, the activities of U.S. imperialism and the military fascists of south Korea are causing a dangerous situation in which war may break out at any moment." He warned that the resumption of hostilities in Korea would expand into a global war, citing the "Team Spirit '83" U.S.-south Korean war games.

Expressing confidence that the NAM is "fully capable of overcoming the present difficulty in its advancement," the DPRK leader declared it is up to every NAM member state.

The recipe advanced by the Korean leader includes the urgency for NAM members to stick to the principle of independence and achieve firm unity.

The DPRK President called upon the non-aligned countries (1) to launch dynamic anti-war peace campaigns on a world-wide scale as effectives means of frustrating the imperialist policy of aggression and war.

–to dismantle military blocs and press for reduced armaments, and end foreign military deployment;

–to create nuclear weapons-free zones throughout the world, including Korea, other parts of Asia and Africa and Latin America and to totally destroy all the nuclear weapons.

(2)to replace the present old international economic order with a new fair one in favor of the interests of the NAM countries and other Third World states.

–to preserve their (non-aligned states) permanent ownership of their domestic resources and economic arteries, end the one-sided international division of labor and set up a new financial and monetary system;

–to undertake extensive south-south horizintal cooperation in economic and technical fields;

–to give top priority to agricultural cooperation as a matter of utmost importance to the efforts to maintain freedom and independence from the imperialist powers.

The report on the two-day Party-Government joint meeting is composed of three parts:

First part deals with the issue of how to resist the imperialist policy of aggression and war and prevent war; the second part discusses economic liberation to be completed in NAM countries and other developing countries; and the third part is devoted to specific ways and means of strengthening the NAM.

S. Korean Monthly "Sin Tong-A" (3)

Silence and Courage

—Letter to Chin—

(Continued from the previous issue)

Chin, I would like to say what I have to say. What I want to say is the same thing that I thought of ten or twenty years ago. I may be criticized for the fact that my thought has not progressed. I don't think that we have scaled even a hill 100 meters in height in attaining democracy. I am not capable of organizing or agitating people. I have nothing to do with politics. What I learned was democracy. What I have to teach you is democracy. Therefore, the democracy of south Korea is part of my faith.

I want to breathe fresh air on the top of a hill 500 meters high. History has made me wiser, and so I do not have the slightest idea of doing reckless things.

But Chin, I will never live a shameless life. When I die, I will not say anything different from what I told before. I will not say anything tomorrow different from what I say today. I am living today knowing when and where I have to die.

It is a sin to keep silence when a man has to make a protest. Lincoln is said to have spoken these words.

It is said that "speech is silver, silence is golden." It is true that silence is precious. But, it is cowardly for a man to keep silence when he is supposed to speak. Sometimes silence isn't even silver but copper, and speech is golden and diamond.

When the Jewish people were persecuted in Germany under Hitler, Protestants and Catholics considered themselves lucky that they were not Jewish, and they kept silence. When even the Protestants were persecuted, the Catholics thanked their faith, for they were not Protestants or Jewish. The Catholics didn't protest against the persecution.

When the Catholics were persecuted, no one helped them. For a while Germany was ruled by Hitler in his own way.

I believe that it is the most important obligation and responsibility for man to know and say what is right and what is wrong.

What is the essence of education and what is the aim of politics? Don't you think that to learn and teach justice is the essence of education and the aim of politics? What do we have to teach and how do we govern our country? It is by education that justice is taught. It is by politics that injustice is redressed.

Whenever I look back on the history of my country, I feel sad. Why were the just forces, which should have won, defeated? Why did the unjust forces win?

Why did Chong Mong Ju (1337-1392, a politician of the Koryo period) die and why did Li Song Ju (1335-1408, the first King of the Li dynasty) succeed in usurping the throne?

Why did King Su Yang (1417-1468, the 7th King of the Li dynasty) succeed in coming to the throne and why were his opponents – unsuccessful supporters of King Tang Jong – executed?

Why was Hong Kyong Rye (1780-1812, a leader of a peasants' uprising in Pyongan Province in 1811) shot to death? Why was Chon Bong Jun betrayed and executed?

I sometimes wonder whether we can find this kind of sad history in other countries. In 1908, a large number of volunteers, who rose in an anti-Japanese struggle, were frustrated, and (in 1910) Korea was finally annexed to Japan – for 36 years after that Korea had to be ruled by Japan. The 1919 uprising for independence failed.

The souls of 185 young people rest in the Suyuri cemetery. We don't have any means of consoling them.

It pains me to think of the young people who died in the April 19 uprising (in 1960), as democracy is not yet established in our country. Where is democracy they so eagerly sought for?

We should not deplore that our campaigns ended in a failure. Even if the flare-up of our just anger didn't bear fruit, our compatriots will inherit the righteous indignation of those who fought for democracy.

Whenever I think of those six followers of King Tang Jong, I am proud that I was born a Korean. Song Sam Mun (1418-1456), a politician and a scholar of the Li Dynasty in the reign of King Tang Jong and one of six followers of King Tang Jong) died, saying that he didn't care about death. I am glad that I was born on this Peninsula, where Song Sam Mun was born. Song Sam Mun seems to have taught me to live and die as he did.

Silence Is Crime

Su Yan committed a great and unpardonable crime when he drove away young King Tang Jong and usurped the throne. (Su Yang, one of King Tang Jong's uncles, eliminated his opponents in the royal court and deposed the boy-king and ascended the throne.)

Officials within and without the court kept silence, only hoping that their positions were not threatened. It was only Song Sam Mun who broke silence.

Su Yang compelled his nephew King Tang Jong to descend the crown and surrender it to him in a farce in order to make it appear that he had no choice but to ascend the throne. It was in June 1455. When King Tang Jong was about to present the seal of the King to Su Yang and Su Yang was about to receive it, all officials present there kept silence. At the very moment some one began to weep in the courtyard. He was Song Sam Mun.

I regret that at that moment no one joined Song Sam Mun. If other court officials had cried with Song Sam Mun, even Su Yang would not have been able to usurp the throne.

"To make Tang Jong king again" was the firm determination of the six followers of Tang Jong. Their attempt leaked out and they were arrested. They were tortured. Song Sam Mun remained unperturbed when he had his legs and abdomen burnt. When he had his arm cut and his skin burnt, he kept cool and calm. He even said to a person who tortured Song Sam Mun, "The steel sword has become cool, heat it again."

Who can call us a cowardly nation?

Let's Defend Democracy

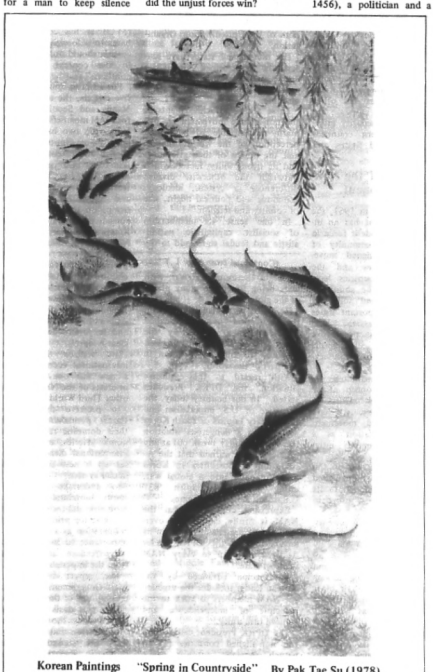
Chin, sometimes we have to keep silence and sometimes we have to break silence. If we break silence when we have to keep silence, it is a crime. If we keep silence when we have to speak out, it is also a crime. It is because we don't have courage that we don't say what we have to say when it is necessary to do so.

Chin, we have to learn from the six followers of King Tang Jong how to live a life. Is our life worth living, if we don't say what is right and if we don't live rightly?

Let's defend our democracy on a hill you have occupied and on a hill I have occupied. I don't grudge laying down my life to defend the hills we have occupied. I am convinced that we have to lay down our lives there.

Chin, I will conclude my letter wishing for your happiness and thinking of the days that were not more. (Concluded)

By Kim Dong Gil, former professor of Yonsei University



Korean Paintings "Spring in Countryside" By Pak Tae Su (1978)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

JAN. 28

* Pak Yong Se, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Mexico, presented his credentials to Mexican President Miguel De La Madrid Hurtado.

Expressing satisfaction with the favorable development of friendly and cooperative relations between Mexico and Korea, the Mexican President said he would continue to pay attention to their strengthening and development in the future, too.

FEB. 2

* A sports delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Duk Jun, vice-Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, left Pyongyang for a visit to Iran.

FEB. 4

* Ribhi Awad, Member of the Revolutionary Council of the Palestine National Liberation Movement and Member of the Palestine National Council, arrived in Pyongyang by air for a visit to Korea as a special envoy of Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

FEB. 6

* An agreement on trade and payments between the Governments of the DPRK and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and protocol of the First Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Joint Economic Committee of the DPRK and Islamic Republic of Pakistan were signed in Islamabad.

FEB. 7

* A delegation of the USSR Aviation Company headed by Yuri Nikolayevich Demidov arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* Myong Chang Son, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentially of the DPRK to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, presented his credentials to Ali Nasser Mouhamed, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the PDRY.

The Chairman expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of friendly relations between Democratic Yemen and Korea.

FEB. 10

* A representative of Mongolia arrived in Pyongyang by plane to attend the Conference of International Department Directors of Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Organisations of Socialist Countries held in the DPRK.

FEB. 14

* A Costa Rican delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Guillermo Arguedas Ramires, pro-rector of the National University of Costa Rica, arrived in Pyongyang.

FEB. 19

* A delegation for the study of the Juche idea of Venezuela headed by Alexander Moreno, professor of Barquisimeto Normal University of Venezuela, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

FEB. 21

* A Hungarian economic delegation headed by Gyorgy Doro, vice-President of the National Planning Office of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by its vice-Director M.N. Smirnovsky arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

* A delegation of the Bulgarian Architects Union headed by Stefan Stamov, Member of the Executive Committee of the Bulgarian Architects Union and Chairman of the Creative Section of Architecture, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

FEB. 22

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yong Sun, vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, left Pyongyang by plane to attend an Emergency International Meeting Against the Scheme to Form a Triangular Military Alliance which is to be held in France.

* A Hamhung City friendship delegation headed by Li Song Yong, Chairman of the Hamhung City People's Committee, South Hamgyong Province, left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to China.

* Ito Masatake, deputy foreign editor of the Japanese paper, "Asahi Shimbun," arrived in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

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